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# Report of the Secretary-General 1985-1986

Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco

Canadian Commission for Unesco

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CANADIAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
1985-1986

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## THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INTRODUCTION

### A Renewed Commitment to the Unesco Ideal

The year 1985 was characterized by a relentless examination of the validity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of Canada's continued presence within this world body. It was not until early November of 1984 that it became apparent that Canada would not only retain its membership in Unesco, but would also actively work toward the revitalization of the organization. Canada's reaffirmation of faith in the ideals embodied in Unesco and its determination to maintain a careful watch over the process of reform, despite the contrary stance adopted by the United States and the United Kingdom, underline more than any other gesture our inherent respect for industrially developing countries as well as for that realm where ideas in science, education and culture recognize no national boundaries.

At the end of December 1984, the withdrawal of the United States from the organization had come into effect. The loss of U.S. expertise and support had forced Unesco to streamline its operations. Clear priorities were assigned to all program activities and member states were asked to determine what could or should be done with the available resources. A "temporary committee" of the organization's Executive Board, and five working groups set up by the Director-General, proposed ways in which to modernize the organization, concentrate its activities, decentralize its operations, improve its evaluation methods, and make it more cost-effective. Canada's Ambassador to Unesco, Ian C. Clark, was active in this process through his seat on the Executive Board.

The Unesco General Conference, held in Sofia, Bulgaria, October 8-November 9, 1985, gave Unesco's 158 member states the opportunity to examine the suggested changes.

During 1985, the Canadian Commission for Unesco consulted widely with its advisers (sub-commissions, advisory bodies, nongovernmental organizations and individual specialists), and cooperated with government departments at federal and provincial levels to assemble advice on the proposed Unesco program and budget for the next two years. This consultative process culminated in an expanded Executive Committee meeting on August 15 and 16, 1985, organized at the request of the Department of External Affairs and in cooperation with it. Participants met to discuss Unesco programs, particularly as they relate to Canadian interests, and to reconcile the advice received by the Commission from various sources. Advice was also sought on contentious areas of Unesco's program; human rights and disarmament were given special attention. Commission staff subsequently presented recommendations to the Department of External Affairs on all 14 Unesco programs and on administrative and support activities. These recommendations served as the basis for positions adopted by the Canadian delegation to the General Conference.

The Commission also submitted to the Department of External Affairs, at its request, suggestions for delegates to the conference. Three staff members provided advisory and liaison services to members of the Canadian delegation during the conference; the Secretary-General, the President, and several members of the Commission were among the official delegates.

Participating in the General Conference were representatives of 154 member states led by ministers of their respective governments, eight United Nations organizations, 21 intergovernmental organizations and 80 nongovernmental organizations. The Canadian delegation was headed by the Minister for External Relations, the Honourable Monique Vézina. Ian Christie Clark, Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Delegate to Unesco, was the deputy head of the delegation.

Canada went into the conference with high, but realistic expectations. In her address at the General Conference, Monique Vézina described Canada's attitude: "The multilateral system has an essential, indeed a critical place in Canada's foreign policy." Mme Vézina went on to reiterate Canada's commitment to the ideals and mandate of Unesco, and to declare Canada's determination to promote its "revitalization."

The conference satisfied Canadian expectations. A remarkable collective will to preserve the organization was observed: controversial issues were debated in much less strident tones than at previous conferences; decisions during the conference were reached by consensus in a mood of conciliation and respect toward western positions and a sense of responsibility by the member states toward Unesco. In other words, there was a marked reluctance to use this particular forum as a vehicle for rhetorical and passionate pronouncements of national interest, in favour of sober attention to practical problems and programs.

The Executive Board had worked extremely well during the year and had enabled Unesco to propose to the member states a Program and budget that included many of the components of reform requested by Canada, the United States, European, and Nordic countries. Our ambassador was elected as one of six regional vice-presidents of the Executive Board and in this capacity will be able to help ensure that the momentum of the reform process is maintained.

Canada's continuing commitment toward the organization was announced on November 18, 1985 by the Honourable Monique Vézina, when she declared in the House of Commons Canada's intention to remain a member of Unesco and to work from within to make it more efficient and effective. She paid homage in her address to the benefits Canada derives from membership as well as Canada's contributions to the organization. The Canadian Commission for Unesco is gratified by Canada's concrete action in support of Unesco and believes that Canada has a strategic role to play in the revitalization of the organization - a role that is coordinated by the Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Delegate, Ian C. Clark.

To understand why the year was so critical, one must consider the changing world climate in which Unesco has operated.

**Global Trends**

Unesco exists to promote peace and security through collaboration among nations in the areas of education, science, culture, communications, and human rights.

Despite the aura of relative peace and dialogue that has existed among western industrialized countries over the past 40 years, world conflicts abound, spurred by territorial imperative, economic self-interest or cultural intolerance. We have witnessed several migrations of peoples, driven by famine, economic necessity, or regional conflicts. Advances in transportation and communications technologies, coupled with the phenomenon of decolonization, have transformed a world of colonial families of states into a world of independent sovereign states in an interdependent global community. The process continues. Some political scientists suggest that the "nations" of the 21st century will be regional or continental economic unions.

We have witnessed a situation in which the traditional East-West polarization has been further compounded by a North-South dichotomy. The event, however, that has had the greatest impact on our political reality has been decolonization. Over the past four decades, Unesco's membership has increased eightfold. Despite the sometimes paternalistic and patronizing attitude of industrialized countries toward newly emergent states, the industrialized countries are uncomfortably aware of the collective power of these new nations over the world's financial system, their growing political sophistication and their importance in trade.

Unesco is a forum for the frustrations and conflicting objectives of industrially developing and developed nations alike. Robert Moore, former High Commissioner to Canada from Guyana, describes the divergent interests as follows:

> The developed countries want, over and above a peaceful world, an orderly rate of economic growth, full or near-full employment, uninterrupted supplies of vital raw materials and expanding markets for their output. In contrast, the developing countries emphasize the need for the abolition of mass poverty in the shortest time possible, accelerated and equitable world economic development, equality of opportunity nationally and internationally and the right to take part in decisions on the future of a world in which their citizens form an increasing majority.*

One of Unesco's most valuable roles is as a forum for debate and a catalyst for action to respond to just the dilemma described by Ambassador Moore. Its principle of universality is a recognition and expression of the interdependence of nations. Nevertheless, in 1985, the Unesco General Conference had to deal with three grim realities:

- Withdrawal of the United States and of the expertise it provides;
- Reduction of activities and staff due to a 25 per cent loss of revenues;
- A serious threat to the principle of universality.

By the end of the year, the United Kingdom had also withdrawn from Unesco. This second blow was doubly regretted; the U.K. had played a key role in establishing Unesco in 1946; it continued to be active in the auditing of its accounts, in the movement for reform of its structures, as a proponent of western values and in program implementation. Not least of all, it enjoyed considerable importance as the host country for the Commonwealth Secretariat. Both the U.S. and U.K. decisions seemed politically motivated and continue to be opposed by thoughtful citizens in the respective countries. Both countries intend to maintain links with Unesco through observer status and their participation in certain Unesco intergovernmental bodies - the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, for example.

Ideological differences are inevitable in any multilateral agency; Unesco is seen by its member states in one of two lights: as a static tool in the resolution of opposing interests and ideologies, promoting individual national interests through peaceful coexistence, or, as a dynamic organization aimed not only at reconciling differences but also at acting on behalf of all its members to resolve problems by appropriate means. Canada opts for the second approach. It has welcomed the reduction in rhetoric at Unesco over the past year and the increased sense of commonality of purpose among its members.

The activities of the Canadian Commission for Unesco over the past year have focussed on preparations for the 23rd Unesco General Conference. The Commission, however, remains acutely aware of the need to promote a better

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* Robert J. Moore, Third World Diplomats in Dialogue with the First World. Agincourt, Ontario: Gage Publishing Limited, 1985.

understanding of Unesco and its activities among Canadians.

The Commission's members over the past year have publicly endorsed Unesco's objectives and acknowledged their support for the organization. The renewed vitality of the Commission is a response to this support. For the Commission is its members; it is only as strong and effective as they make it.

**The 23rd Unesco General Conference**

The following sections of this report review the main decisions of the Unesco General Conference in Sofia, 1985.

Budget

The 1986-87 budget was adopted by consensus. The figure is US $307,223,000 for two years, representing a zero growth rate as well as a 25 per cent cutback due to U.S. withdrawal. This means that one quarter of the organization's proposed programs have been set aside until some form of financing can be found for them. The loss of many such programs was considered by industrially developing countries as a sacrifice they had to accept to ensure Unesco's survival. In view of the corresponding cutback in staff, the General Conference authorized the establishment of a special fund of US $8,000,000 to pay indemnities to the some 200 staff members who will have to leave the organization. Because of the withdrawal of the U.K. and Singapore, a further 4.9 per cent cutback will be imposed.

Program

The programs adopted were marked throughout by an emphasis on practical activities and on training.

Education. The importance given to education in Unesco's program can be seen in the fact that it represents 37 per cent of the total budget. One decision foresees an appeal to the UN to proclaim an International Literacy Year, while another calls on Unesco to prepare a plan of action aimed at ending illiteracy by the end of the century. The conference also asked for preparations for an international congress to be held in 1988 or 1989 on computer education, a field of vital interest to countries attempting to eradicate illiteracy and to strengthen education resources and capabilities in all fields.

Science. The conference decided to create an Intergovernmental Informatics Program, which will allow for a sharing of knowledge in this key sector of science and technology. Another resolution concerned the launching of a major regional project for the use and conservation of water resources in rural areas of Asia and the Pacific region. It was also decided to set up a special program of aid for Africa in the fields of scientific and technical research and research for development. Unesco's world-scale programs in the environmental sciences, earth and marine sciences and hydrology were unanimously supported. Work to strengthen training and research capacities in industrially developing countries in fields such as engineering science and certain social science disciplines were particularly welcomed as giving member states a means of advancing their economic and social development.

Culture. In the field of culture, the conference adopted plans to launch, under the auspices of Unesco and the UN, a World Decade for Cultural Development. There was continuing support for activities for the training of specialists in such fields as restoration and preservation of monuments. Canada's interest in Unesco's program on culture was particularly apparent in the study on Unesco international campaigns to preserve the world's cultural heritage, which had been prepared for the Executive Board by the Canadian Ambassador to Unesco.

Communication. The goal of a New World Information and Communication Order, seen as an evolving and continuing process, was confirmed, with emphasis on practical activities for developing communication capacities and training. Unesco's International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC) was seen as a vehicle for implementing these projects. Canada is a member of the Intergovernmental Council of IPDC. (See the report on the Commission's communications activities).

Human Rights. The struggle against apartheid was given high priority by all member states, which formally appealed to the South African government to free Nelson Mandela unconditionally and immediately. Consensus was also attained on the major program on peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples. Unesco was asked to help clarify the relationship between the concept of the rights of peoples and individual rights.

A resolution was adopted reaffirming support for the Contadora group - composed of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico - for their efforts on behalf of peace in Central America.

Election to International Bodies. Canada's will to remain in Unesco was demonstrated by its election to three international bodies: The Council of the International Bureau of Education (proposed by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, and reflecting provincial interest in Unesco); the Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Program (proposed by Environment Canada), and the World Heritage Committee (proposed by Parks Canada).

Representing Canada on the World Heritage Committee is A.T. Davidson, former Assistant Deputy Minister, Parks Canada. Dr. Harry Fisher, Director-General of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, will serve on the International Bureau of Education, and D.L. MacLeod of the Saskatchewan Water Corporation will represent Canada on the International Hydrological Program. Canada is already serving on four other important bodies: the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for the Development of Communication, the International Coordinating

Council for the Program on Man and the Biosphere, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation.

In addition, the Canadian Ambassador to Unesco was elected to a new working group that will examine the effectiveness of nongovernmental organizations in implementing some Unesco activities.

A Larger Role on the World Stage

The strong but resilient role Canada played within the international forum of the Unesco General Conference reinforced Canada's visibility and national identity on the world stage. The vacuum created by the withdrawal of the United States was filled to some extent by Canada. Our country's foreign policy has been traditionally based on the importance of the United Nations system and geared to increasing the effectiveness of the multilateral system while maintaining the efficacy of bilateral relations. These two facets of our policy were clarified and strengthened in Sofia.

**Envoi - A Summing Up and an Appreciation**

The Commission, at year end, could pause briefly and reflect on matters close at hand in the preparation of this annual report. This exercise had a salutary effect.

Among other things it involved an examination of administrative affairs, often pushed to one side in our preoccupation with program but essential to successful functioning.

Most gratifying of all, it provided the opportunity, through this annual report, to acknowledge the contributions of the many individuals and organizations who have made our operation possible and have helped us to realize our plans, dreams, and commitments.

First the housekeeping. In December, in the middle of a busy program year, we moved to a new building at 99 Metcalfe Street in Ottawa. Although there were the inevitable architectural kinks that had to be worked out, the staff lost minimal time in adjusting to the new space.

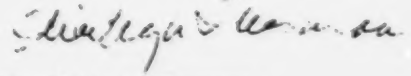
More significant to our future operation was the beginning, during 1985-86, of a review of our program, structures, and network, motivated in part by financial restrictions and the loss of three full-time staff members. Fortunately, the Canadian government's announcement that it would continue to support Unesco has given us the stability and breathing space to carry out this review, which is being conducted by a small ad hoc committee. Our goal is that the results, whatever they may imply for future structures and procedures, will ensure a continued high quality of program.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the host of people - among them the Commission's members, associates, consultants, and clients - who are far too numerous to list in any report. On them the effectiveness of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat depends.

On behalf of the Commission, I would especially like to express our thanks and best wishes to the former Associate Secretary-General, Jacques-Victor Morin, who retired from the Commission in September 1985 after 16 years of dedicated service. His absence is keenly felt by member organizations, advisers, and staff.

Special thanks also go to the members and staff of the Canada Council for their support, to the Department of External Affairs and Ambassador Ian Christie Clark, Permanent Delegate of Canada to Unesco, and to the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

And to our many colleagues abroad - the national commissions for Unesco throughout the world, the Director-General for Unesco, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, and the members of the international Secretariat with whom we maintain a continuous contact in spite of distance -we particularly wish to express our appreciation for their constant support and encouragement which are apparent throughout this report.



Dr. Shirley L. Thomson
Secretary-General

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, 1985-86

The activities of the Commission are described under the various program headings that follow. In many instances, these activities emerged in response to the challenge faced by Unesco and to the need to prepare for the Unesco General Conference in Sofia in the fall of 1985. In fact, the preparation of briefing materials for the Department of External Affairs provided the catalyst for the Commission's examination of Unesco's programs.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program**

The Unesco Canada/MAB Committee held two meetings during fiscal year 1985-1986: on June 13-14, 1985, in Ottawa, and on January 16-17, 1986, in Montreal. During the year, the committee enlarged the scope of its activities, primarily through the actions of its working groups.

The Working Group on Biosphere Reserves (chaired by Dr. George Francis, University of Waterloo) held its annual meeting in September 1985 in Port Rowan, Ontario, in conjunction with the "Workshop on Long Point as a Biosphere Reserve." Biosphere reserve nominations for Long Point, on the north shore of Lake Erie, and Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba, were endorsed by the Unesco Canada/MAB Committee and submitted to the Unesco Secretariat for approval by the MAB Bureau at its April 1986 meeting. Canadian biosphere reserves currently include Mont-Saint-Hilaire in Quebec and Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta.

McGill University compiled a bibliography of research undertaken in the Mont-Saint-Hilaire biosphere reserve, assisted by a grant from Unesco Canada/MAB. The bibliography will be published as a Unesco Canada/MAB report in the spring of 1986.

During the year, the working group pursued discussions with various officials to help identify and to assist with the nomination of additional biosphere reserves. These include the Grands Jardins/Forêt Montmorency/Parc de la Jacques-Cartier area in Quebec, transnational (Canada/US) areas within the Lake Forest biogeographic province, and several sites north of 60°. In addition, the group took preliminary steps to identify suitable marine sites, notably in the Bay of Fundy area in eastern Canada.

Dr. George Francis was nominated a member of the Unesco/MAB Scientific Advisory Panel on Biosphere Reserves, established in December 1984 to advise on the implementation of the Action Plan on Biosphere Reserves and to evaluate new biosphere reserve proposals. The panel held its first meeting in Cancun, Mexico, in September 1985. Dr. Francis was assigned to compile information on a representative set of model biosphere reserves and to develop guidelines for applying the biosphere reserve concept to local situations. Waterton Lakes was among the 20 sites identified by the panel as model biosphere reserves.

The Working Group on Environmental Information and Training (chaired by Charles Hopkins, Toronto Board of Education, and known as MAB/NET) held several meetings during the year. In June 1985, it organized a training seminar for directors of large field-study centres in Canada and the United States. The seminar was held in Shelburne, Ontario. In September 1985, MAB/NET members participated in the annual conference of the North American Association for Environmental Education (NAEE), in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and assisted the NAEE by securing speakers from overseas. Yvon Dubé, member of the Unesco Canada/MAB Committee, was one of the key speakers at the conference. His presentation on "The Right to a Healthy Environment" will be published as a Unesco Canada/MAB report in the spring of 1986.

A third MAB/NET meeting was held in January 1986 in Montreal. The working group assembled French-language materials on the environment which will be made available to teachers of French immersion courses. It also collaborated on the production of the "Quest for Harmony" educational computer model on global environmental trends, proposed by the Club of Rome to internationalize school curricula.

Charles Hopkins made a presentation on MAB/NET objectives and activities at the May 1985 meeting of the European Economic Community (EEC), in Italy, which resulted in increased interest in the exchange of environmental information between Canada, the U.S., the U.K. and the EEC.

The Working Group on the Human Ecology of Coastal Areas (chaired by Dr. Arthur Hanson, Dalhousie University) held its second workshop on traditional and community-based resource management in Montreal in January 1986. The proceedings of the first and second workshops will be combined and published as a Unesco Canada/MAB report during the summer of 1986.

Grant to OPCAN/Katimavik

The Unesco Canada/MAB Program made a $900 contribution to OPCAN/Katimavik to support its environmental protection activities. (OPCAN is a private not-for-profit corporation formed to design and set up a volunteer youth service for young Canadians.) The grant took the form of youth initiative awards presented to the authors of the three best essays on Canadian environmental problems and their solutions. The competition was organized by Katimavik as part of its International

Youth Year Exchange Program, and the winners were announced in March 1986.

Meeting of the Unesco/MAB General Scientific Advisory Panel in Canada

In August 1985, Unesco Canada/MAB hosted the first meeting of the Unesco/MAB General Scientific Advisory Panel in Banff and Calgary. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Government of Alberta, the Canadian Commission for Unesco, and Unesco Canada/MAB. Established in December 1984 at the 8th Session of the International Coordinating Council for MAB, the panel was mandated to consider (a) means of disseminating and implementing new criteria, concepts, techniques and methods throughout MAB activities, with the objective of maintaining a good and credible scientific program; (b) the strengthening of scientific, regional networks within MAB; and (c) the provision of general scientific counsel.

Chairmanship of the Unesco Canada/MAB Committee

In January 1986, Dr. Garnet Page resigned as chairman of the Unesco Canada/MAB Committee. It is expected that a new chairman will be nominated at the April 17, 1986 meeting of the Commission's Executive Committee.

"Ecology in Action" Exhibit

During the year, the Unesco/MAB "Ecology in Action" exhibit was displayed in conjunction with a variety of events, including a meeting of the Saskatchewan Outdoor and Environmental Association, Festival Nature 1985 in Montreal, Canadian Environment Week in Ottawa, and Youth and Environment Day 1985 in Toronto. In addition, the exhibit was displayed at the Katimavik headquarters in Montreal, and in several educational institutions in connection with courses on ecology and geography.

The exhibit, comprising 36 posters, represents a synthesis of some of the main problems of land use, resource management and man-environment relations in the world today. It is available at the Commission in both English and French versions.

**Natural Sciences Programs**

Support to the Microbiological Resource Centre in Guelph

During the year, Unesco lent its support to the Microbiological Resource Centre at the University of Guelph. Dr. D.G. Howell of that university chaired the International Cell Research Organization Panel on Microbiology. Canadian scientists were also active in the International Council of Scientific Unions programs, which are funded in part by Unesco.

Visit by a Member of the Unesco Secretariat

Early in 1985, David Spurgeon of the Unesco Division of Scientific Research and Higher Education visited the Commission to discuss the major scientific programs of Unesco with particular emphasis on current Canadian scientific projects which might be used as a basis for articles in publications. The press representatives who met Mr. Spurgeon indicated a willingness to publicize newsworthy projects undertaken by MAB, the International Hydrological Program, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and the International Geological Correlation Program.

Participation by Canadians in Unesco Meetings and Program Activities

André Dubois of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology presented a paper on "Internationalization of Science and Technology" at the Unesco seminar on Science and Technology Policies for Social and Economic Development, held in Warsaw, Poland, January 7-10, 1986.

Dr. David Suzuki of the Department of Zoology at the University of British Columbia presented a paper at a Unesco symposium in Venice, March 3-7, 1986. The theme of the symposium was "Science and the Boundaries of Knowledge: The Prologue of Our Cultural Past". Dr. Suzuki's paper was titled "Limitations to Predictability of Technological Consequences", and stressed the need for social responsibility in the conduct of research.

Canadian geologists participated in 12 projects of the International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP). The Canadian National Committee is chaired by Professor A.J. Naldrett of the University of Toronto and funded by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Canada. Professor Naldrett attended the IGCP board meeting in Paris in February 1986. Under the International Lithosphere Program (partly funded by Unesco), Canadian geophysicists and geologists studied cross-sections of the North American continent. The Canadian National Committee sponsored a workshop to assess support for a Canadian program of continental drilling for scientific purposes.

The Canadian National Committee for the International Hydrological Program (IHP) coordinated the work of over one hundred Canadian hydrologists active in the Unesco program. This committee is guided by the National Research Council's Associate Committee on Hydrology and has a secretariat in Environment Canada. Seven Canadians are members of IHP working groups. Canada was elected to the Council of the IHP at the General Conference in Sofia.

Canadian activities in marine sciences were coordinated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Canada is well represented on Unesco working committees related to marine sciences. Dr. Neil J. Campbell (Fisheries and Oceans) and Dr. Robert O. Fournier (Dalhousie University) attended meetings of the Executive Council of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in Paris in March 1986.

Conference on Science and Technology Education

The Commission provided funding assistance to Mr. R. Lepischak of Neepawa, Manitoba, to attend a Conference on Science and Technology Education and Future Human Needs held in Bangalore, India, in August 1985. The conference was organized by the Committee on the Teaching of Science of the International Council of Scientific Unions which has consultative status with Unesco. The International Council of Associations for Science Education (ICASE) was also involved. Mr. Lepischak is the North American representative of ICASE and was a member of the planning committee for the conference.

**Social Sciences Program**

Canadian Nomination for the Kalinga Prize

The President of the Science Council of Canada has nominated a Canadian scientist for Unesco's prestigious Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science. The Canadian Commission for Unesco accepted the nomination and worked with the Science Council to prepare supporting documentation for the Canadian candidacy. The outcome of the competition will be known later in 1986.

Photo Exhibition on Shelter for the Homeless

In preparation for International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987), Unesco invited national commissions to submit photographs for an exhibition on the theme of the year. The Canadian Commission for Unesco coordinated Canadian participation and, in March 1986, submitted for consideration photos by Montreal photographer Claire Beaugrand-Champagne.

International Symposium on "Prevention"

Some 250 specialists from Canada and abroad participated in an interdisciplinary international symposium on various aspects of "Prevention" held at the Université de Montréal, April 19-May 3, 1985. The symposium was organized jointly by the Faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Université de Montréal, the Montreal Catholic Schoolboard and the Hôpital psychiatrique de la Rivière des Prairies. It was accorded the patronage of the Director-General of Unesco and was given financial assistance under Unesco's Participation Program.

The keynote speaker at the luncheon was the Vice-President of the Canadian Commission for Unesco, Professor Guy Bourgeault, who also brought greetings from the Director-General. Members of the Commission staff attended part of the symposium.

**Youth Activities**

A number of young Canadians participated in Unesco activities abroad during International Youth Year 1985.

Unesco Youth Congress

Three young people were among the seven Canadian participants at the Unesco Youth Congress in Barcelona, Spain, July 8-15, 1985. The Canadian delegates were Helen Dawkes, Coordinator of Crime Prevention Programs at the West Island YMCA (Montreal), Luc Martin, National President of the Fédération des jeunes canadiens-français (Ottawa) and Wendy Hui, Cross-cultural Director, YMCA Youth Leadership Commission (Vancouver). Observers included William Wolfson, Executive Coordinator of the Ontario Youth Secretariat, and Guy Rousset, Director-General of the Quebec Youth Secretariat. The Honourable Andrée Champagne, Minister of State for Youth, also attended the meeting and presented a statement on behalf of the Prime Minister of Canada.

The congress was one of Unesco's major events for International Youth Year 1985 and was attended by 600 young people, youth leaders, and governmental and nongovernmental officials. It was organized to trace progress in youth issues over the past 20 years, to examine the situation and role of youth in areas such as employment, cultural policies and international understanding and to determine appropriate follow-up activities to be implemented over the next two years. Canadian participation was made possible by a grant from the International Youth Year Secretariat at the Secretary of State Department.

The Commission subsequently facilitated the attendance of two of the young Canadian participants at a meeting organized by the World Assembly of Youth in Maribo, Denmark, July 1985. Travel funds were again provided by the Secretary of State Department.

Contribution to a Special Issue of the Unesco Courier

In response to a request from the Unesco Secretariat, the Commission arranged for an article by a young Inuk person to be submitted for publication. The article, written by Tina Ungalaq, of Igloolik in the Northwest Territories, appeared in a special edition of the Unesco Courier dedicated to Youth (June Issue, 1985).

32nd World Congress of the Fédération internationale des jeunesses musicales (FIJM)

Jeunesses musicales du Canada (Youth and Music Canada) organized the 32nd World Congress of the FIJM which was held during the summer of 1985. The Commission assisted the organizers in obtaining the patronage of Unesco for the event. The Jeunesses musicales also received a grant from Unesco's International Fund for the Promotion of Culture.

Unesco Photo Exhibitions for International Youth Year

A major photo exhibition (286 frames) prepared by Unesco to mark International Youth Year was displayed at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa in July 1985 to coincide with Jeunesses musicales

events in conjunction with the 32nd World Congress. The Commission was grateful for the assistance of the Art Bank of the Canada Council in mounting the exhibition.

During August and September, this major exhibition was mounted in the Toronto area by the Scarborough International Youth Year Task Force. The Commission cooperated with Harold Adams, Trustee of the Metropolitan Separate School Board and chairman of the Scarborough task force, in this project.

A second and smaller Unesco photo exhibition also circulated within Canada during 1985. The smaller exhibition consists of 50 photos chosen by an international jury from submissions to a Unesco photo competition. Since March 1985, the exhibition has been lent to several groups across Canada and has been displayed in universities, schools, cultural centres, youth centres, meeting halls, and shopping centres. It continues to be in demand.

### International Youth Festival '85

The Commission assisted the International Youth Festival organizers in involving young people from other countries in a design and essay competition to mark International Youth Year. The competition was followed by an international meeting held in Montreal.

The festival was organized by Amitié-jeunesse, an international pen pal club based in Montreal. Other national commissions for Unesco cooperated with the Commission in publicizing the event in their own countries and encouraging entries to the competition.

## EDUCATION

### Unesco Literacy Prize

On September 8, 1985, International Literacy Day, the Canadian Organization for Development through Education (CODE) was awarded the Honourable Mention certificate and medal of the Unesco Literacy Prize for its work in industrially developing countries.

The aim of Unesco Literacy Prizes and Honourable Mention awards is to recognize and reward the work of institutions, organizations, and individuals of outstanding merit that have achieved special success in contributing to the fight against illiteracy.

At the presentation ceremony in Paris, CODE was praised for its unique and significant ability to provide books and paper to educational programs in industrially developing countries, and for the initiative and imagination with which CODE converts the gifts and voluntary services of donors into effective support for educational efforts in these nations.

The Honourable Mention certificate and medal were formally presented to CODE at a ceremony held at the Department of External Affairs on October 31, 1985. The award was presented by Dr. Bruce Halliday, M.P., on behalf of the Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister for External Relations.

### Microcomputers in Education

The national coordinators for the European Joint Study on the rise of the microcomputer in the teaching-learning process (Study No. 3) met in Wales from March 2 to 9, 1986. The Canadian Commission for Unesco was represented by Judith Tobin of TVOntario.

The coordinators reviewed case studies and selected 10 to be included in the final report. This study will result in a substantive published report describing national experiences, specific applications, and international concerns, as well as directions for the use of microcomputers in the teaching and learning process in elementary and secondary education. A draft report is scheduled for July and it is expected that the published volume will be presented at a final session of this European Joint Study group in Paris, September 1986.

### Report on Lifelong Learning

**Learning in Society: Toward a New Paradigm**, Occasional Paper 51, was published by the Commission in May 1985. The report presents the trends and conclusions of a symposium convened by the Commission on the theme "Learning in Society." Fifteen Canadian specialists explored new perceptions and innovative concepts of lifelong learning. They reviewed progress made since the Third International Conference on Adult Education in 1972 and the publication of the Faure Report **Learning To Be** in the same year. The report explores the implications for public education systems of the application of lifelong learning to public policy and practice in the field of education.

### Seminar in Prague

Janet G. Donald, Centre for Learning and Development, McGill University, attended a regional seminar on University Teaching in Prague, Czechoslovakia, November 25-29, 1985. The seminar was organized by the European Centre for Higher Education, a Unesco body.

### Unesco Contracts

Following are contracts awarded by Unesco to Canadians in the education sector during 1985-86, illustrating the wide range of activities supported under Unesco programs.

- "Sport for All". In January 1985, Fitness Canada was commissioned by Unesco to design a "National Plan to Ensure Sport for All" which could be used in both industrialized and industrially developing countries around the world. Following a study of 13 countries in the Western Hemisphere, a report was written detailing a multi-faceted approach. This short Action-Planner was designed to serve as a "quick glance" summary and program tool to assist planners and trainers responsible for "Sport for All."

• A similar Unesco project carried out by East Germany and covering Europe, Africa, the Arab States, and Asia is being integrated with the Canadian study to produce a global adaptable model for use by any national government or agency responsible for "Sport for All" programming. The integrated study will be published by Unesco during the 1986-87 biennium.

• Trends in Biology Teaching. Professor John Ogletree, Mathematics-Science Department, Faculty of Education, University of Western Ontario, has accepted a Unesco contract to prepare for publication Volume V in the Unesco series "New Trends in Biology Teaching." This issue will deal mainly with the introduction of material based on new scientific advances, such as biotechnology, into biology teaching.

• Theory and Practice of Literacy Work. The Canadian Organization for Development through Education has signed a contract with Unesco to co-publish the study "Theory and Practice of Literacy Work" in volume form in English.

Visits of Members of the Unesco Secretariat and Unesco Agencies

Dr. Seth Spaulding of Geneva, Director of the International Bureau of Education (IBE) visited Ottawa during his stay in Canada to attend the conference of the Comparative and International Education Society held in Toronto, March 13-16, 1986. Following a visit to the Commission, Dr. Spaulding met with officials of the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre to brief them on IBE activities and to explore possible areas of collaboration.

Officials of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) met with Dr. Trapero-Ballestero of the Division of Higher Education and Training of Educational Personnel, Unesco. Central to their discussions was the "Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region." With a view to the possible accession by Canada to this convention, CMEC approved the establishment of a commission to facilitate the international recognition of studies, degrees, and diplomas.

Lillian Greene-Chamberlain of the Division of Educational Structures, Content and Methods of Education (Unesco Secretariat), visited Ottawa during National Physical Activity Week May 24 to June 2, 1985. As Unesco was organizing the first World Week of Physical Fitness and Sport for All, it was felt the Canadian experience could be useful to other member states. Ms. Greene-Chamberlain met with the Assistant Deputy Minister and other senior officials of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Ministry to discuss the methods used to plan, organize and coordinate the campaign to promote the week in Canada, as well as the procedures used to evaluate the outcome of this activity. At that time she discussed the preparation of the Unesco study undertaken by Fitness Canada on "Sport for All." She also met with officials of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation to discuss possible future collaboration with this organization.

World Assembly on Teacher Education

In response to a request from the organizers of the 22nd World Assembly of the International Council on Education for Teaching (ICET), the Commission contributed financially to facilitate the attendance of a member from an industrially developing country.

The theme of the ICET World Assembly in Vancouver, July 22-26, 1985, was "Education in the Information Age: The Impact on Teacher Education and Teaching." A pre-conference program focussed on Canadian foreign policy and Canada's role in international development. Of interest were three sessions given by the Honourable Stephen Lewis, Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations. His topics were: "Canada and Unesco," "Canada and the United Nations," and "Global Issues in the Information Age." The last-named was an address, delivered as the first W. Clements Stone Lecture.

Meeting of the Comparative and International Education Society

During the 30th anniversary meeting of the Comparative and International Education Society held at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), a plenary session was held on the theme: "Unesco, the United States withdrawal and implications for comparative education." The panel, chaired by the Director of OISE, Dr. Bernard Shapiro, included the following discussants: Chester Finn, Assistant Secretary of Education, Government of the United States; Owen Harries, Heritage Foundation, Washington; Dr. Seth Spaulding, International Bureau of Education, Geneva; Professor Thomas McPhail, University of Calgary; and David Wilson, United Nations Division, Department of External Affairs. Participants addressed Unesco management policies, politicization, the Executive Board and General Conference decisions, and the U.S. Government's position vis-à-vis the organization.

## COMMUNICATIONS

International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

The seventh session of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC was held in Paris, January 14-20, 1986. Of the 156 applications for assistance that were considered, 61 communication projects in industrially developing countries were funded from the special voluntary account. Total value of the projects was over US $2.3 million.

During the meeting Canada announced a voluntary contribution of $110,000 (US $80,000) to the special account. Other countries that announced

voluntary contributions included France, India, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, and the USSR. The total value of these contributions exceeded US $1 million.

Among the projects approved by the Council were five interregional projects, 24 projects in Africa (18 national and 6 regional), 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean (10 national and five regional), five in the Arab States (three national and two regional), and 12 in Asia and the Pacific region (six national and six regional). Some of the projects were new while others had already benefitted from IPDC support.

The 35 member states of the Intergovernmental Council, including Canada, attended the meeting, as did observers from 42 other member states, six United Nations agencies, 11 intergovernmental agencies, 20 international nongovernmental organizations and one foundation.

The Canadian delegation was composed of Charles Morrow (head of the delegation), Social Development Division, Canadian International Development Agency; Patricia Duff, International Relations, Department of Communications; and Louis Patenaude, Program Officer, Canadian Commission for Unesco.

## McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award 1985

The winner of the 1985 McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award was Umberto Eco of Italy. The announcement of the winner was made on November 18, 1985 by the Honourable Stephen Lewis, Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations, during a meeting of the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Professor Eco was selected by a jury from among 37 candidates nominated by 29 national commissions for Unesco from every region of the world. The Canadian Commission for Unesco is grateful for the support and cooperation of the other national commissions, which contributed greatly to the success of the award.

The McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award was established in 1983 - World Communications Year - by the Canadian Commission for Unesco in association with Teleglobe Canada. It is given every two years to honour an individual or a group whose work has contributed to a better understanding of the influence of communications media and technology on the cultural, artistic, and scientific activities of society and on humankind in general. The first award in 1983 was presented to the Bolivian journalist, Luis Ramiro Beltrán.

The second award was presented to Umberto Eco, eminent Italian scholar, critic, writer, and communications philosopher, during a ceremony at the Place des Arts in Montreal on December 3, 1985. The Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister for External Relations, and Mrs. Marshall McLuhan presented the award and commemorative medal. The Honourable Stephen Lewis and Antonio Pasquali, Acting Assistant Director-General of Unesco's Communication sector, participated in the ceremony through videoconference. Representatives of media agencies, crown corporations, government departments, private firms, and universities participated in the ceremony, along with diplomats and members of the McLuhan family.

In accepting the award, the laureate announced that he was giving the $50,000 prize to the Canadian Commission for Unesco to establish a scholarship fund so that students from the University of Bologna in Italy could study communications in Canadian universities.

## Canadian Institutions and International Communications Issues

The Advisory Committee on Communication of the Canadian Commission for Unesco has prepared a list of Canadian universities and other institutions interested in international communications issues. The list will be updated regularly and may be obtained from the Commission. It is expected that the list will prove useful to Canadian and foreign researchers as well as to the Unesco Secretariat.

## Canadian Journalist at Unesco Secretariat

Robert Houle, a journalist with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, spent six weeks during January and February 1986 at the Unesco Secretariat, working in the division responsible for publishing the **Unesco Courier**.

Mr. Houle, CBC's parliamentary reporter (radio) in Quebec City since 1978, had been granted sabbatical leave to spend eight months in France and other European countries. He also expected to spend some of his study time with the news services of Radio-France, the BBC in London, and radio stations in Belgium and Switzerland.

## Meeting in Vienna on Cultural Communication

Jean Cloutier of Montreal, Director-General of the Institut international de la communication, attended a meeting in Vienna, March 12-15, 1986, on the "Production and Diffusion of Cultural Goods and Services: Staff Training." The meeting was organized by the Austrian National Commission for Unesco.

Mr. Cloutier presented a report of a study, prepared by his institute, on "Training in Audio-visual Communication: The Present Situation and Future Orientation."

## Unesco Contract

• A Unesco contract was awarded to Professor Paul Bouissac, University of Toronto, and President of the Canadian Association of Semiotics, for an article on Umberto Eco, winner of the McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award for 1985. The article will be published in **Unesco Features**.

## Canadian Specialist at International Animation Film Festival

As Vice-President and Past-President of ASIFA-Canada (International Animated Film Association), Professor Georges Singer of the Department of

Design, University of Quebec at Montreal, was invited to represent this association at the International Animation Festival held in Hiroshima, Japan, August 18-23, 1985. The festival was under the sponsorship of the International Council of Graphic Design Associations which has consultative status with Unesco. The Canadian Commission for Unesco assisted Professor Singer with his travel expenses.

While in Japan, Professor Singer made contact with potential Japanese participants for a second meeting of specialists on "Arts and New Media" to be held in Boston in the fall of 1985. A first meeting on this topic was held in December 1984. Professor Singer also visited the secretariat of the Japanese National Commission for Unesco in Tokyo.

## PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND STATUS OF WOMEN

### Peace and Human Rights Activities

International Meeting of Specialists on Human Rights and Disadvantaged Groups

From December 9 to 12, 1985, Canada was the host country for an international meeting on human rights organized by Unesco in cooperation with Laval University. The meeting focussed on "Ways to Ensure the Effective Exercise of Human Rights among Disadvantaged Groups."

Participating specialists included anthropologists, economists, jurists, and sociologists from 12 countries. Their discussions centred on the situation of the poor, ethnic minorities, the handicapped, the elderly, and other disadvantaged groups in society. Professor Gil Rémillard of Laval University, now Minister of International Affairs of Quebec, was elected honorary chairman and Professor Riad Daoudi of Syria was elected chairman. Professor Jacques Zylberberg of Laval University presented a paper providing the conceptual framework for the sessions. Dr. David Baker, Director-General of the Advocacy Resource Centre for the Handicapped, Toronto, presented a paper on "Human Rights and the Disabled in Canada."

Apart from the 14 specialist participants, the meeting attracted approximately 50 observers from across Canada. A report on the meeting will be published by Unesco later in 1986.

Unesco Contracts

The following contracts were awarded by Unesco during 1985.

- The Canadian Commission for Unesco (for Laval University): For the physical preparation and conduct of a Unesco meeting of specialists on the Exercise of Human Rights by Disadvantaged Groups (Quebec City, December 8-12, 1985).
- Laval University: For the preparation of a background document to serve as a framework for discussion at the Unesco meeting of specialists on the Exercise of Human Rights by Disadvantaged Groups (Quebec City, December 8-12, 1985).
- David Baker, Director-General of the Advocacy Resource Centre for the Handicapped, Toronto: For a study on Human Rights and the Disabled in Canada. The report of the study was presented at the Unesco meeting of specialists held in Quebec City in December 1985.

Colloquium on Peace

The Faculty of Arts of the University of Moncton held a Colloquium on Peace, May 9-10, 1985. Among those presenting papers were: Dr. Nish Jamgotch, University of North Carolina; Monsignor Candido Padin, Bishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Geoffrey Pearson, Executive Director of the Canadian Institute for Peace and Security; and the Honourable Gérard Pelletier, President of the Conseil des relations internationales de Montréal.

The Canadian Commission for Unesco provided a grant of $2,500 to the organizers to assist with the publication of the conference proceedings.

### Status of Women Activities

Unesco Questionnaire on Sexual Inequalities

In February 1986, the Canadian Commission for Unesco coordinated the Canadian response to a Unesco questionnaire on the "Representation of Women in Higher Education, Research, Educational Planning, Administration, and Management." The questionnaire was part of an international survey intended to assess the extent of sexual inequalities in senior appointments in universities in various academic fields and in salaries of professors and university administrators. The survey was instituted by Unesco's Division of Equality of Educational Opportunity.

Advisory Group on the Status of Women

In response to an invitation from Unesco, Louise Holmes of Status of Women Canada participated in the second meeting of an Advisory Group on the Status of Women, June 25-28, 1985, in Paris. Madame Michèle Jean of the Quebec Government also attended as an observer.

The Advisory Group was set up as the result of a resolution adopted at the 19th Unesco General Conference in Nairobi, 1976. During its sessions, the group commented on Unesco's Status of Women program and the Second Medium-Term Plan. It also discussed preparations for the 23rd General Conference, the 1986-87 biennial program, the 1988-89 program, and the third Medium-Term Plan.

Women and Higher Education

Dr. E. Margaret Fulton (President, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S.) attended the symposium on "The Status of Women in Higher Education" that took place in Uppsala (Sweden) from May 13-15, 1985. The symposium was organized by the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES), one of the Unesco institutions of education, in cooperation with the Swedish National Board of

Universities and Colleges under the auspices of the Swedish Ministries for Education and for Labour.

Unesco Contracts

- In 1985, a Unesco contract was awarded to the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, for the preparation of a pilot research project on the participation of women in political life. The project involved French-speaking and English-speaking women in both rural and urban areas of Canada.
- Canada was asked to contribute a case study on professional women in broadcasting in Canada to a Unesco project on women in the media and their access to decision-making posts. The study will be one of five involving Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, India, and Nigeria.

## CULTURE

Canadian Parks and the Unesco World Heritage List

Unesco World Heritage designation is granted to natural or cultural sites of particular importance for preservation and protection. At a ceremony organized by Parks Canada at Lake Louise, Alberta, on August 21, 1985, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, unveiled a plaque designating the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks as a Unesco World Heritage site. The parks include Banff and Jasper National Parks in Alberta, and Kootenay and Yoho National Parks in British Columbia. The ceremony was attended by the Honourable Thomas McMillan, Minister of the Environment. Representing the Canadian Commission for Unesco were the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Unesco Canada/MAB (Man and the Biosphere) Committee.

In a similar ceremony on August 22, at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, A.T. Davidson, Assistant Deputy Minister, Parks Canada, unveiled a plaque designating Wood Buffalo National Park as a Unesco World Heritage Site. The ceremony was repeated on August 23 at Fort Chipewyan, Alberta. The Commission was represented at Fort Smith by the Chairperson of the Commission's Advisory Committee on Culture, Mary-Elizabeth Bayer.

The events formed part of the centennial celebrations of Parks Canada.

Quebec City Named to World Heritage List

At the December 1985 meeting of Unesco's World Heritage Committee, Quebec City was named to the Unesco list of World Heritage sites. It is the first North American city to be granted this distinction, which it shares with such other unique sites as Venice, Versailles, the Taj Mahal, and the ancient Indonesian temple of Borobudur.

Participation in European Joint Studies

Work continued in 1985-86 on the European Joint Study on the Role of Communication in the Cultural Development of Rural Areas, a project coordinated by the Commission. A September 1985 meeting in Finland was attended by four Canadians, including a member of the Commission staff. The Canadian contribution to the study will consist of a review of the experience of northern Native people in developing broadcasting services relevant to their own needs.

As part of the follow-up to another joint study, the Commission contributed to the travel and living expenses of Ruzica Rosandic of the Centre for Cultural Development, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to enable her to attend the International Symposium on Cultural Pluralism in Montreal, October 1985. The symposium was part of the follow-up to the Unesco Joint Study on Cultural Development in Countries Containing Different National and/or Ethnic Groups.

Assistance for International Travel, Heritage Lectures

The Canadian Commission for Unesco provided travel funds to Roald Nasgard, Chief Curator of the Art Gallery of Ontario, to enable him to attend an international Unesco meeting in Venice, Italy, June 24-26, 1985. The meeting was a consultation on The role of major biennial festivals and international celebrations of contemporary art in the promotion of culture.

The Commission provided funds to enable John Whiting of the National Museums of Canada to attend a regional meeting in Trinidad in June 1985 on the establishment of a Mobile Museum of Caribbean Heritage. The meeting was organized by the Trinidad and Tobago National Commission for Unesco and was held in Port of Spain. In 1983, Unesco had sent Mr. Whiting on mission to the Caribbean, in his capacity as a specialist in the field of museum development. During that time he had conducted a survey in 19 English-speaking Caribbean countries. A mobile museum had been one of the recommendations arising from his survey.

The Commission also assisted the International Council on Monuments and Sites, with the costs involved in the 1986 lecture series on Living Heritage of the World.

## GENERAL INFORMATION PROGRAMME

Study Trip to Canada by Moroccan Researchers

Abdelghani Bellaachia and Boubker Regragui, both teacher/researchers from the Institut d'études et de recherches pour l'arabisation, Université Mohammed V in Rabat, Morocco, visited Canada on a study trip, July 8-24, 1985.

The visit was financed by a Unesco scholarship, awarded under its Program of Participation in the Activities of Member States. The scholars' schedule in Canada was organized by the Canadian Commission for Unesco, at the request of the Moroccan National Commission for Unesco. As the researchers' study area was automated data bases,

the Commission arranged that they visit six organizations working with or developing data base systems.

International Meeting on Data Collection

Elinor F. Bradley, Science and Technology Indicators Unit, Statistics Canada, was invited by Unesco to participate in a personal capacity in the Meeting of Experts on the Methodology of Data Collection on Scientific and Technological Information and Documentation Activities, Unesco, Paris, October 1-3, 1985.

Unesco Contracts

Unesco contracts have been awarded to the following Canadians.

- John E. Black, Associate Librarian, University of Guelph. The contract is for a feasibility study of the application of computer conferencing to scientific and technical information exchange in the Caribbean region (1985). The contract also involves advising Trinidadian authorities on the formulation of a National Information Policy and coordinating development of a National Information Centre in Trinidad (January 1986).
- Marcel Lajeunesse, École de bibliothéconomie et de sciences de l'information, Université de Montréal. The contract is for the preparation of two booklets on coordinating training in library economy, on archives management, and on information sciences. One of the brochures is directed to schools throughout the world; the other is for associations and international organizations in documentary sciences.
- Alain Perrier, Director, Public Library, Blainville, Quebec. The contract is for providing consulting services in the organization of a postgraduate course in scientific and technical information in Vietnam, December 14, 1985 to January 26, 1986. This is a project of the United Nations Development Program.

International Seminar on Computers and Archives

A seminar on computers and archives was held in Ottawa, September 23-27, 1985, organized by the Public Archives of Canada, and under the auspices of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Archivos and the Archives Committee of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. The seminar received assistance from the Organization of American States, the International Development Research Centre, the Centro Regional Para la Enseñanza de la Informatica of Spain, the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History and its Canadian branch, the Canadian Commission for Unesco, and the Automation Committee of the International Council on Archives.

Nine of the participants were from six South and Central American countries. Dr. James M. Harrison, President of the Canadian Commission for Unesco, represented the Commission at the meeting.

Topics covered in the seminar included the organization of data in files and banks, creation of networks, and the functions of archives devoted to computer records.

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Responsibility for Unesco Matters in the Department of External Affairs

In mid-January 1986, responsibility for Unesco matters in the Department of External Affairs was transferred from the Cultural Policy Division to the International Organizations Bureau. This is a logical home, as it includes the United Nations Affairs Division and the Commonwealth Division of External Affairs.

Visit to Canada of the Unesco Director-General

On January 13, 1986, the Director-General of Unesco, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, visited Montreal and Quebec City. Mr. M'Bow was in Canada on a private visit at the invitation of the Centre des relations internationales of Montreal. On behalf of the Unesco Secretariat, he accepted an invitation to return on July 3, 1986, for the unveiling of a plaque marking Quebec City as a World Heritage site.

Seed Money for Projects in Member States

Unesco provides seed money, on a competitive basis, for projects which contribute to the advancement of knowledge, to the strengthening of international activities and multilateral cooperation, and to the implementation of national development objectives in the fields of Unesco's mandate. By February 28, 1986, the Canadian Commission for Unesco had submitted 27 projects for consideration by Unesco for the two-year period 1986 and 1987. It solicited the endorsement of 24 countries for its requests.

As of mid-March 1986, the Commission had endorsed requests to Unesco from seven countries. Other member states are likely to ask for our support. During the 1984-85 biennial period, 20 Canadian projects received Unesco financial support. The outcome of the current requests will be known later in 1986.

Unesco Questionnaires

Canada responded to several Unesco questionnaires over the past year. One of these dealt with the practical effects of the Charter of National Commissions for Unesco on the effectiveness of national commissions in coordinating Unesco activities nationally, and on their interactions with government departments and nongovernmental organizations.

Canada's response stressed the importance of national commissions as partners with the Unesco Secretariat, and their essential role in implementing the Unesco program and in advising both the Unesco Secretariat and national authorities on Unesco matters.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

During 1985, the Commission undertook an extensive review of its information program. This resulted in a change of policy on the presentation and distribution of its **Bulletin**, publications, and print materials.

Stationery was redesigned to reflect a new, more individual stance and the mailing list was restructured and revised.

Some 20 press releases were distributed to the news media, and a substantial number of letters to the editor corrected or supplemented information published in Canadian newspapers. Copies of the Commission's review of Canada's participation in Unesco activities, **Canada and Unesco - a Working Partnership**, were mailed to members of Parliament, the news media, the Commission's membership, and a large number of other interested individuals. A graph depicting the Unesco budget and Canada's contribution to it was also prepared and distributed.

The higher visibility of Unesco and the Commission has resulted in an increasing number of requests for information. Although this in itself is a good development, it has resulted in occasional unavoidable delays in serving the public at a time of staff and budget reductions.

## STAFF ACTIVITIES

At the request of the Department of External Affairs, the Commission provided the assistance of its Program Officer for Communications and Human Rights to Ambassador Ian Clark at the 121st session of the Unesco Executive Board in Paris, May-June 1985. The board debated the Director-General's report on reforms undertaken by the Unesco Secretariat, as well as other matters relating to the 23rd session of the General Conference.

In line with the analysis of the 1984 study group on the Commission's activities, the staff has attempted to respond to each invitation to familiarize the public with the scope of Unesco's work.

- On May 22-24, 1985, the Secretary-General of the Commission attended the 39th annual conference of the Canadian Museums Association, held in Toronto. A resolution was passed at the meeting supporting Canada's participation in Unesco.
- On July 25, 1985, the Secretary-General addressed the United Nations Association in Halifax. She also represented the Commission at a ceremony at Lake Louise on August 21, 1985, at which a plaque was unveiled designating the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks a Unesco World Heritage site.
- On December 13, 1985, the Secretary-General addressed the annual meeting of the U.S. National Commission for Unesco in Washington, D.C. This was a historic meeting, in view of the withdrawal of the United States from Unesco. The Secretary-General reviewed progress made toward revitalizing the organization during the 23rd Unesco General Conference, and reviewed Canada's position in the light of the U.S. withdrawal and the probable withdrawal of Britain.
- The Secretary-General gave an illustrated lecture on World Heritage sites, February 11, 1986, in the lecture series on "Living Heritage of the World," sponsored by the International Council on Monuments and Sites. She also addressed a meeting of the "Group of 78"* on February 28, spoke to the "Global Focus" seminar at Carleton University on March 6, and to the University Women's Club of Ottawa (Canadian Federation of University Women) on March 10, 1986.
- During the summer of 1985, at the invitation of the Quebec Council of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, the Associate Secretary-General participated in a review of that organization's education programs. In the course of weekend seminars included in the review, he conducted roundtable discussions on the United Nations, Unesco, the International Labour Organization, and other international agencies, and answered questions about the United States withdrawal from Unesco.
- The Program Officer for Education attended the World Assembly of the International Council on Education for Teaching in Vancouver, July 22-26, 1985. A pre-conference program focussed on Canadian foreign policy and Canada's role in international development. She also participated in a conference on Canadian foreign policy organized by the "Group of 78," Stoney Lake, Ontario, September 6-8, 1985. The keynote speaker was Maurice Strong, executive coordinator of the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa; his topic was "The African Crisis: Challenge to the Concept of a World Community."
- On September 7, 1985, the Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister for External Relations, launched a series of local and regional meetings entitled "Africa Forum." The meetings were held across Canada between October 1985 and January 1986, and examined the role Canada and Canadians could play in accelerating the overall development process in the various sectors of individual, community, and national interest identified by African nations. Members of the Commission staff were present.
- The Program Officer for Culture attended a meeting on the "Role of Communication in the Cultural Development of Rural Areas," held in Joensuu, Finland, September 17-22, 1985. The project is one of a series of European Joint Studies in Culture which Canada is coordinating.

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* The group of 78 is an informal association of Canadians seeking to integrate global priorities for peace and disarmament, equitable development for all, a strong and revitalized UN system.

- The Program Officer for Communications and Human Rights addressed a group of graduate students in communications at Carleton University on February 6, 1986. The subject of his address was international communication issues in the context of Unesco. He also gave a lecture at Laval University on March 21, 1986, on "The Debate on a New World Information and Communication Order".
- The Program Officer for Social Sciences and Status of Women spoke to the Canadian Council of Women Development Organization on December 6, 1985, on Unesco and its literacy activities in Africa, and on ways in which nongovernmental organizations could participate in international cooperative projects. On February 24, 1986, she also addressed a study group of the Canadian Federation of University Women.
- The Program Officer for the General Information Program participated in the 13th annual conference of the Canadian Association for Information Science on June 4-6, 1985 in Montreal. The theme was "Computer Science and Information Science: At the Crossroads." She also participated in a meeting of the Canadian Chapter of the International Institute of Communications in Ottawa on June 7, 1985, on the theme "Canadian Options in Telecommunications."

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**Dr. James M. Harrison** (President)
Consultant
Natural Resources
4 Kippewa Drive
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1S 3G4

**Mme Michèle Bazin**
Pièce 530
1425, rue de la Montagne
MONTRÉAL (Québec)
H3G 1Z3

**M. Vianney Décarie**
77, avenue McNider
MONTRÉAL (Québec)
H2V 3X5

**Dr. Harry K. Fisher**
Director General
Council of Ministers of Education, Canada
252 Bloor Street West, Suite 5-200
TORONTO, Ontario
M5S 1V5

**M. Guy Gosselin**
Département de science politique
Faculté des sciences sociales
Université Laval
Cité universitaire
QUÉBEC (Québec)
G1K 7P4

**Dr. David Hemphill**
Executive Director
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
190 Rupert Avenue, Room 318
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3B ON2

**Mme Viviane F. Launay**
Directeur général
Fédération canadienne des études humaines
151, rue Slater, pièce 407
OTTAWA (Ontario)
K1P 5H3

**M. Gilles Lefebvre**
Directeur associé
Conseil des Arts du Canada
C.P. 1047, Succursale "B"
OTTAWA (Ontario)
K1P 5V8

**M. Guy Bourgeault** (Vice-president)
Centre de recherche en droit public
Pavillon Maximilien-Caron, Bureau 8446
Université de Montréal
3101, chemin de la Tour
C.P. 6128, Succursale "A"
MONTRÉAL (Québec)
H3C 3J7

**Dr. Teresa MacNeil**
Director, Extension Department
St. Francis-Xavier University
ANTIGONISH, N.S.
B3G 1CO

**Mr. A.W.J. Robertson**, Director
United Nations Affairs Div. (IMU)
Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building, Room A3-160
125 Sussex Drive
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A OG2

**Mme Luce Ranger-Poisson**
1724, Côte du Verger
SILLERY (Québec)
G1T 2P3

**M. Georges Singer**
Professeur
Département de Design
Université du Québec à Montréal
4155, rue Oxford
MONTRÉAL (Québec)
H4A 2Y5

**Dr. Alan Thomas**
Department of Adult Education
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
252 Bloor Street West
TORONTO, Ontario
M5S 1V6

**Mr. David Walker**
Walker Planning Associates
2 Rose Park Drive
TORONTO, Ontario
M4T 1R1

**Dr. Shirley Thomson**
Secretary-General
Canadian Commission for Unesco
P.O. Box 1047
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1P 5V8

## SECRETARIAT

| | | (613) |
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| Suzanne Lorrain | Secretary | ext. 4550 |
| Claire Goodchild | Administrative Officer | 598-4326 |
| Mariette Hogue | Programme Officer (Education) | 598-4327 |
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| Yolande Sauvé | Secretary | |